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# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

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Taro TAKAHASHI et al.

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## APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents

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2. ☒ Specification [Total Pages **22**]  
(preferred arrangement set forth below)

- Descriptive title of the Invention
- Cross References to Related Applications
- Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
- Reference to Microfiche Appendix
- Background of the Invention
- Brief Summary of the Invention
- Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
- Detailed Description
- Claim(s)
- Abstract of the Disclosure

3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) [Total Sheets **1**]

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The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a  
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6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)

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8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))

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10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)

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## SPECIFICATION

### CARBOXYLIC ACID AND AMINO ACID OR AMINO ACID CONDENSATE REACTANTS AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR

This is a continuation in part of International  
5 Application PCT/JP98/02418, with an international filing  
date of June 1, 1998.

#### Technical Field

The present invention relates to carboxylic acid and  
amino acid or amino acid condensate reactants and  
10 manufacturing methods therefor.

In particular, it relates to a method of manufacturing  
compoundable carboxylic acid and amino acid or amino acid  
condensate reactants by an extremely simple method that does  
not use substances toxic to human beings, as well as to  
15 carboxylic acid and amino acid or amino acid condensate  
reactants manufactured according to the method.

#### Background Art

Various studies have been conducted on the reaction of  
carboxylic acids with amines. In reactions of this type  
20 richly reactive substances such as carbonic chloride and  
acid anhydrides are generally utilized as raw materials.  
Carbodiimides, though, are used as catalysts, and the  
reaction products as such are not useful in food products  
due to safety demands.

As mentioned above, very richly reactive substances and catalysts are used as raw materials in carboxylic acid and amine reactions. Situations arise, moreover, wherein substances toxic to the human body have to be used.

5    Scrupulous care in handling is therefore necessary.

Furthermore, because the reactions between carboxyl groups among carboxylic acids, and amino groups among amines are dehydration reactions, in reality there have been no aquatic reactions; hardly any working examples have been reported.

10    Given the foregoing, there has been no technique sufficient for forming simply and in a short time carboxylic acid and amino acid or amino acid condensate reaction compounds that can be employed in food product applications.

#### Disclosure of the Invention

15    As a result of concerted investigation regarding the above-noted issues, the present inventors, realizing that carboxylic acid and amino acid or amino acid condensate reaction compounds have conventionally not been practicable, gained the knowledge that by a very simple method of mixing  
20    in water and heating to 100° C or more, less than 180° C without vaporizing the water away, carboxylic acid and amino acid or amino acid condensate reaction compounds can be efficiently and moreover readily formed.

Namely, the present invention is a way of manufacturing  
25    carboxylic acid and amino acid or amino acid condensate

reaction compounds, and a surfactant manufacturing method,  
characterized in mixing carboxylic acid and amino acid or  
amino acid condensates under an aqueous system and heating  
to 100° C or more, less than 180° C without vaporizing the  
5 water away, as well as carboxylic acid and amino acid or  
amino acid condensate reaction compounds and surfactants  
manufactured according to the method.

#### Brief Description of the Drawing

Fig. 1 is a mass spectral analysis of angiotensin II,  
10 wherein the **y** and **b** series signify a pre-reaction  
spectrogram, and the **y'** and **b'** series a post-reaction  
spectrogram.

#### Best Mode for Implementing the Invention

The carboxylic acids and amino acids or amino acid  
15 condensates utilized in the present invention are soluble in  
water, may be any that are insoluble, but preferably should  
be those that are water soluble.

Examples that may be given of such carboxylic acids  
are: organic acids such as acetic acid, lactic acid,  
20 tartaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid and fumaric acid,  
and organic acid salts thereof; C<sub>8</sub> - C<sub>18</sub> saturated or  
unsaturated straight-chain or branched fatty acids such as  
caprylic acid, capric acid, lauric acid, palmitic acid,  
stearic acid, oleic acid and linoleic acid, or their salts;  
25 uronic acids such as galacturonic acid, glucuronic acid and

mannuronic acid; acidic polysaccharides containing uronic acids, such as pectin and alginic acid; and acidic oligosaccharides containing uronic acids, such as pectin decomposition products and alginic acid decomposition products, and their salts. The carboxylic acids may be alcohols or esters, but preferably are in de-esterified or isolated form.

Meanwhile, examples that may be given of amino acids or amino acid condensates are: the amino acids, or preferably compounds containing peptides or proteins in which two or more amino acids are combined--animal/vegetal proteins such as soy protein, zein, gluten, casein, whey protein, gelatins and egg white albumin--or peptides and amino acids obtained from their decomposition.

To obtain carboxylic acids and amino acids or amino acid condensate reactants by mix-heating carboxylic acids and amino acids or amino acid condensates, suitable proportions for both raw materials are: carboxylic acids : amino acids or amino acid condensates, 100 : 1 to 1 : 100; preferably 50 : 1 to 1 : 50; more preferably 10 : 1 to 1 : 10.

The foregoing carboxylic acids and amino acids or amino acid condensates are supplied to the reaction in an aqueous solution, dispersed in water, in a suspension, in a moist state, or in paste form. Supplying in these forms, which

facilitate the handling conditions of the raw material compounds used is satisfactory. An inordinately large amount of water, however, would mean a large reaction container, and efficiency would therefore deteriorate.

5 Conversely, furthermore, a scant water portion would make the fluidity deficient, and diminish workability.

Therefore, these conditions preferably are determined beforehand by experimental determination according to the raw materials used. Further, since it is not necessary to  
10 vaporize away the water during the reaction, carrying the reaction out in a sealed container is possible.

Moreover, the reaction system pH under an aqueous system is not particularly limited, but wherein the carboxylic acids are in a de-esterified or isolated state  
15 the reaction system pH is preferably put to a pH level at which the carboxyl groups have a charge. Here inorganic acids or organic acids used in food-product or cosmetics applications are employed to adjust the pH.

Both raw materials are mixed under an aqueous system  
20 and heated. The temperature for heating is 100° C or more, preferably 105° C or more, and more preferably should be carried out at 120° C. The reason for this is that the reaction is finished in a short time. At heating temperatures less than 100° C, a long time is necessary for  
25 functions in a surfactant capacity, such as emulsifying

functions, to be manifested, which is undesirable. As a consequence of heat-elevating temperatures, the reaction is done in a short time; but temperatures that are quite too high will exert a bad effect on the flavors and hue.

5 Therefore, the temperature it takes to heat is preferably determined beforehand by experimental determination. Concretely, carrying out the reaction at less than 180° C, preferably less than 150° C is suitable.

Also, since the reaction is carried out under an  
10 aqueous system at temperatures that surpass 100° C, all heating for the reaction should be done under pressurization. High temperatures necessitate high-pressure withstanding containers and devices, and the heating temperature has to be considered from this standpoint also.

15

The following illustrates a manufacturing method of the present invention by examples.

The raw material compounds are put into an aqueous-  
solution, water-dispersion, suspension, wetted, or paste  
20 form and reacted by heating under pressurization at 100° C or more, preferably 105° C or more, and more preferably 120° C or more. This reaction produces carboxylic acid and amino acid, or amino acid condensate, reaction compounds--  
compounds in which the chemical bonds specifically are by  
25 the N-terminals of amino acids or amino acid condensates

acid-amide binding with the carboxylic acids. The reactants that contain said reaction compounds can be used as is, or dried, concentrated, or in a form in which insoluble matter has been removed. Also, a preferable mode for said

5 reactants is, after fractionating and further neutralizing the still water-soluble components, purification by carrying out a dialysis process, activated carbon treatment, resin adsorption process, or alcohol precipitation process to remove inorganic salts, hydrophobic substances, or low-  
10 molecular substances.

Carboxylic acid and amino acid, or amino acid condensate, reaction compounds in the present invention have novel properties that differ from the pre-reaction carboxylic acids and amino acids or amino acid condensates  
15 individually, or from their mere mixtures. For example, properties are manifested that would not be apparent with pre-reaction carboxylic acids and amino acids or amino acid condensates individually, such as emulsifying power, emulsifying stabilization action, ability to improve  
20 material characteristics of wheat flour products, dispersion stabilizing action, foaming power, and foam-stabilizing action.

#### Embodiments

The following explains the present invention according  
25 to embodied examples. The present invention is not limited



by the examples illustrated. Also, in the present  
embodiments, "parts" and "%" each signify standard weights.

### *Experiments*

Heating was carried out for ninety minutes on 5 mg of  
5 angiotensin II dissolved in 50  $\mu$ l of a 100 mM sodium  
citrate-HCl buffer solution (pH 5.0). The reaction-formed  
product that arose after heating was separated by reverse-  
phase HPLC and the reaction compound was recovered. Next,  
by carrying out mass spectral analysis on the recovered  
10 reaction compound as well as the angiotensin II that was the  
reaction raw material, structural differences in the two  
compounds were identified. As indicated in the Fig. 1  
results, from the outcome of the mass spectral analysis, it  
can be confirmed that the citric acid that was contained in  
15 the buffer solution amide-bound to the N-terminals of  
angiotensin II.

Further, carboxylic acids and amino acid condensates in  
the combinations and conditions indicated in Table 1 below  
were reacted and the presence/absence of reaction compound  
20 formations was verified. Also, after recovering the  
reactants into 10% solution, the formation of reaction  
compounds was confirmed, taking changed properties  
(demonstration of emulsifying action) in the reactants as an  
indicator, by observing the state of the emulsifying

substances conditioned by adding an equal volume of soybean oil and emulsifying at 1000 rpm using an homogenizing mixer.

**Table 1: Combinations, Reaction Conditions and Reactant Presence/Absence Verification Results**

Experiment No.	Carboxylic Acid (parts)	Amino Acid or Its Condensate (parts)	Reaction Conditions				Emulsifying Status
			°C	Time	pH (pre)	pH (post)	
1	Pectin 5	Soy Protein 1	80	2	6.0	4.7	No Emulsification
2	Pectin 5	Soy Protein 1	95	2	6.0	4.7	No Emulsification
3	Pectin 5	Soy Protein 1	105	2	6.0	4.7	Slightly Hydrophobic
4	Pectin 5	Soy Protein 1	120	0.5	6.0	4.7	Satisfactory
5	Pectin 5		120	0.5	6.0	4.7	No Emulsification
6		Soy Protein 1	120	0.5	6.0	5.5	No Emulsification
7*	Pectin 5	Soy Protein 1	120	0.5	6.0		No Emulsification
8	Citric Acid 1	Soy Protein 20	120	0.5	3.0	3.3	Satisfactory
9	Sodium Laurate 1	Soy Peptide 3	120	0.5	8.0	8.0	Satisfactory
10	Pectin 1	Casein 5	120	0.5	5.0	4.8	Satisfactory
11	Pectin 20	Soy Protein 1	120	0.5	5.0	4.4	Satisfactory
12	Sodium Laurate 1	Casein Peptide 10	120	0.5	8.0	8.0	Satisfactory



anew that emulsifying action was not demonstrated  
(Experiment Nos. 3-4, and Experiment Nos. 8-12).

*Embodiment 1*

5        500 parts pectin and 100 parts soy protein ("FujiPro-E,  
"Fuji Seiyu Ltd., mfr.) were dissolved in 5400 parts warm  
water, after which the pH was adjusted to 5.0; a pectin-soy  
protein reactant was obtained by heating 2 hours at 105° C.

**Table 2:   Combination of Ingredients for Coffee Whitener**

Ingredients Combined	Weight Parts
Reactant	5.0
Water	75.0
Refined Palm Oil	20.0
Milk Flavoring	0.1

10        Coffee whitener was manufactured as below using this  
reactant, according to the recipe indicated in the above-  
noted Table 2.

- 15        (1) Add 5 parts reactant to 75 parts room-temperature  
water, and stir-mix.
- (2) Raise the temperature to 70° C of 20 parts refined palm  
oil to which 0.1 parts milk flavoring has been added.
- (3) Raise the temperature to 70° C of the reactant solution  
20        prepared in (1); add the fatty oil part prepared in  
(2). After preliminary emulsification in a  
homogenizing mixer, a main emulsifying process was

carried out using a homogenizer at 150 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>; and a coffee whitener was manufactured after recovering into a container and cooling.

An accordingly manufactured coffee whitener showed

5 stable emulsification--neither aggregation of emulsifying particles nor separation of the oil portion could be recognized; satisfactory quality was maintained even after preserving for a month. Further, when added to regular coffee (80° C, pH 5.3) containing 5% sugar, no feathering or  
10 like demulsification arose, verifying that it has heat resistance and acid resistance. Moreover, it was added to regular coffee (pH adjusted to 6.8 with sodium bicarbonate) containing 5% sugar , which was retorting-sterilized for 15 minutes at 121° C, but no oil portion separation or like  
15 demulsification arose, verifying that it had retorting resistance.

#### *Embodiment 2*

500 parts pectin and 100 parts soy protein were  
20 dissolved in 5400 parts warm water, after which the pH was adjusted to 5.0; a pectin-soy protein reactant was obtained by heating 30 minutes at 120° C.

**Table 3: Combination of Ingredients for Sponge Cake**

Ingredients Combined	Weight Parts
Whole Eggs	100
Sugar	100
Weak Flour	100
Water	35
Emulsifying Fatty Oil	15
Baking Powder	2
Reactant	1

Sponge cake was prepared as follows using this reactant, according to the recipe indicated in the above-noted Table 3.

- (1) Mix 100 parts whole eggs with 100 parts sugar.
- (2) Mix 1 part reaction compound with 100 parts weak flour.
- (3) Add emulsifying fatty oil, water, the powder mix from (2) to the whole egg and sugar mixture prepared in (1), and whip to 0.4 final specific gravity.
- (4) Pour the batter into a mold and bake for 20 minutes at 170° C.

An accordingly manufactured sponge cake had a fine, smooth internal texture and satisfactorily moist feel.

Further, the sponge cake preserved 7 days within an airtight container at 20° C, and yet as shown in Table 4 below, comparison with a counterpart verified that deterioration in quality was restrained. Here, Comparative Example 1 is a

sponge cake manufactured without adding the reactant, but otherwise by the same recipe.

**Table 4: Change in Stiffness for Preserved Sponge Cake**

	How Long Preserved (Days)	Stiffness* (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Water Portion (%)
Embodiment 2	0	45.2	35.4
	7	80.5	30.8
Comparative Example 1	0	48.1	35.5
	7	122.0	30.2

- 5 \*Stiffness (g/cm<sup>2</sup>) is a value by which stress when the sample is compressed to 2/3 is measured utilizing a rheometer (Fudo Kogyo Ltd., mfr.) employing a 40mm dia. plunger at a table speed of 50mm/min.

10 *Embodiment 3*

500 parts sodium alginate and 100 parts soy protein were dissolved in 5400 parts warm water, after which the pH was adjusted to 5.0; an alginic acid-soy protein reactant was obtained by heating 30 minutes at 120° C.

15 **Table 5: Combination of Ingredients for Meringue Confection**

Ingredients Combined	Weight Parts
Egg Whites	300
Granulated Sugar	180
Wheat Starch	15
Cocoa Powder	6
Reactant	4

A meringue confection was manufactured as follows using this reactant, according to the recipe indicated in the above-noted Table 5.

(1) Powder-mix so as to keep from clumping 180 parts granulated sugar, 15 parts wheat starch, 6 parts cocoa powder and 4 parts reactant.

(2) Add the egg whites to the mixed powder prepared in (1)  
5 and whip to 0.25 final specific gravity.

(3) After whipping, squeeze out at about 1 g and bake 30 minutes at 135° C.

Accordingly manufactured meringue confections exhibited stable foaming, change in state over time during the  
10 squeezing-out work was slight, and the texture of the individual meringue confections was stable. Further, almost no constitutional breakdown due to baking was recognized, and the post-baking texture exhibited a fine, satisfactory condition.

15  
*Embodiment 4*

5 parts succinic acid and 100 parts soy protein were dissolved in 450 parts warm water, after which the pH was adjusted to 6.0; a succinic acid-soy protein reactant was  
20 obtained by heating 30 minutes at 120° C. With regard to solubility of the reactant, a solubility comparison was made with a sample in which the pH was adjusted to 6.0 without adding succinic acid, and which was heated 30 minutes at 120° C.



After suspending the samples in water, the pH of the solutions was adjusted to 4.5, following which centrifugation was carried out for 20 minutes. The results of measuring the volume of proteinaceous nitrogen remaining in the supernatant--85.8% was dissolved in the succinic acid-soy protein reactant, versus 8.5% in the sample in which only the soy protein was heated--verified that in the weak-acid pH range the solubility was high, resulting in improved solubility.

#### *Embodiment 5*

1000 parts *Onshu* orange peel and 100 parts soy protein were suspended in 4900 parts warm water, after which the pH was adjusted to 4.0; heating 30 minutes at 120° C, reactant preparation and extraction were carried out simultaneously. Following the heat reaction, the solubilized reactant was recovered by centrifuging after cooling to room temperature. When an emulsifying operation likewise as with the experimental examples was carried out using this reactant, a satisfactory emulsifying substance of 0.4μ emulsifying particulates was obtained, and the formation of a reaction compound was confirmed.

*Embodiment 6*

1000 parts beet grain and 100 parts soy protein were  
suspended in 4900 parts warm water, after which the pH was  
adjusted to 5.0; heating 30 minutes at 120° C, reactant  
5 preparation and extraction were carried out simultaneously.  
Following the heat reaction, the solubilized reactant was  
recovered by centrifuging after cooling to room temperature.  
When an emulsifying operation likewise as with the  
experimental examples was carried out using this reactant, a  
10 satisfactory emulsifying substance of 0.5μ emulsifying  
particulates was obtained, and the formation of a reaction  
compound was confirmed.

*Comparative Example 2*

15 1000 parts *Onshu* orange peel and 100 parts soy protein  
were suspended in 4900 parts warm water, after which the pH  
was adjusted to 4.0; heating 2 hours at 80° C, reactant  
preparation and extraction were carried out simultaneously.  
Following the heat reaction, the solubilized extract was  
20 recovered by centrifuging after cooling to room temperature.  
When an emulsifying operation likewise as with the  
experimental examples was carried out using this extract, it  
did not emulsify at all.

Embodiment 7

10 parts sodium stearate and 100 gelatin peptide were dissolved in 140 parts warm water, after which the pH was adjusted to 9.0; a stearic acid-gelatin peptide reactant was obtained by heating 30 minutes at 120° C. Shampoo was prepared using this reactant, according to the recipe indicated in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Combination of Ingredients for Shampoo

Ingredients Combined	Weight Parts
Polyoxyethylene (2,5) sodium lauryl sulfate	20.0
Lauryl diethanolamide	3.0
Reactant	1.0
Water	76.0

A shampoo prepared as noted above exhibited stable lathering and the foam texture was stable. Further, the condition of the hair after shampooing was good, and combing was smooth.

Industrial Applicability

By mixing carboxylic acid and amino acid or amino acid condensates and afterwards heating to 100° C or more within water, as in the foregoing, carboxylic acid and amino acid or amino acid condensate reactants can be readily obtained without using substances toxic to the human body.

The reactants concerned are endowed with improved solubility, and satisfactory emulsifying power and foaming

strength, which are properties that differ from the individual pre-reaction compounds. They can be used in the chemical synthetic products field in food items and cosmetics.

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What is claimed is:

1           1. A method for manufacturing carboxylic acid and amino  
2   acid or amino acid condensate reactants, characterized in  
3   mixing carboxylic acids and amino acids or amino acid  
4   condensates under an aqueous system and heating to 100° C or  
5   more, less than 180° C without vaporizing the water away.

1           2. The manufacturing method set forth in claim 1,  
2   wherein said heating is carried out at 105° C or more.

1           3. The manufacturing method set forth in claim 1 or 2,  
2   wherein said carboxylic acids are 1 or 2 or more organic  
3   acids selected from the group consisting of acetic acid,  
4   lactic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid and  
5   fumaric acid, or their salts.

1           4. The manufacturing method set forth in claim 1 or 2,  
2   wherein said carboxylic acids are fatty acids or their  
3   salts.

1           5. The manufacturing method set forth in claim 1 or 2,  
2   wherein said carboxylic acids are selected from the group  
3   consisting of uronic acids, acidic polysaccharides  
4   containing uronic acids, and acidic oligosaccharides  
5   containing uronic acids, or their salts.

1           6. The manufacturing method set forth in any of claims  
2   1 through 5, wherein said amino acids or amino acid  
3   condensates are the amino acids, or compounds containing

4 peptides or proteins in which two or more amino acids are  
5 combined.

1 7. Carboxylic acid and amino acid or amino acid  
2 condensate reactants manufactured by the method of any of  
3 claims 1 through 6.

1 8. A method for manufacturing surfactants,  
2 characterized in mixing carboxylic acids and amino acids or  
3 amino acid condensates under an aqueous system and heating  
4 to 100° C or more, less than 180° C without vaporizing the  
5 water away.

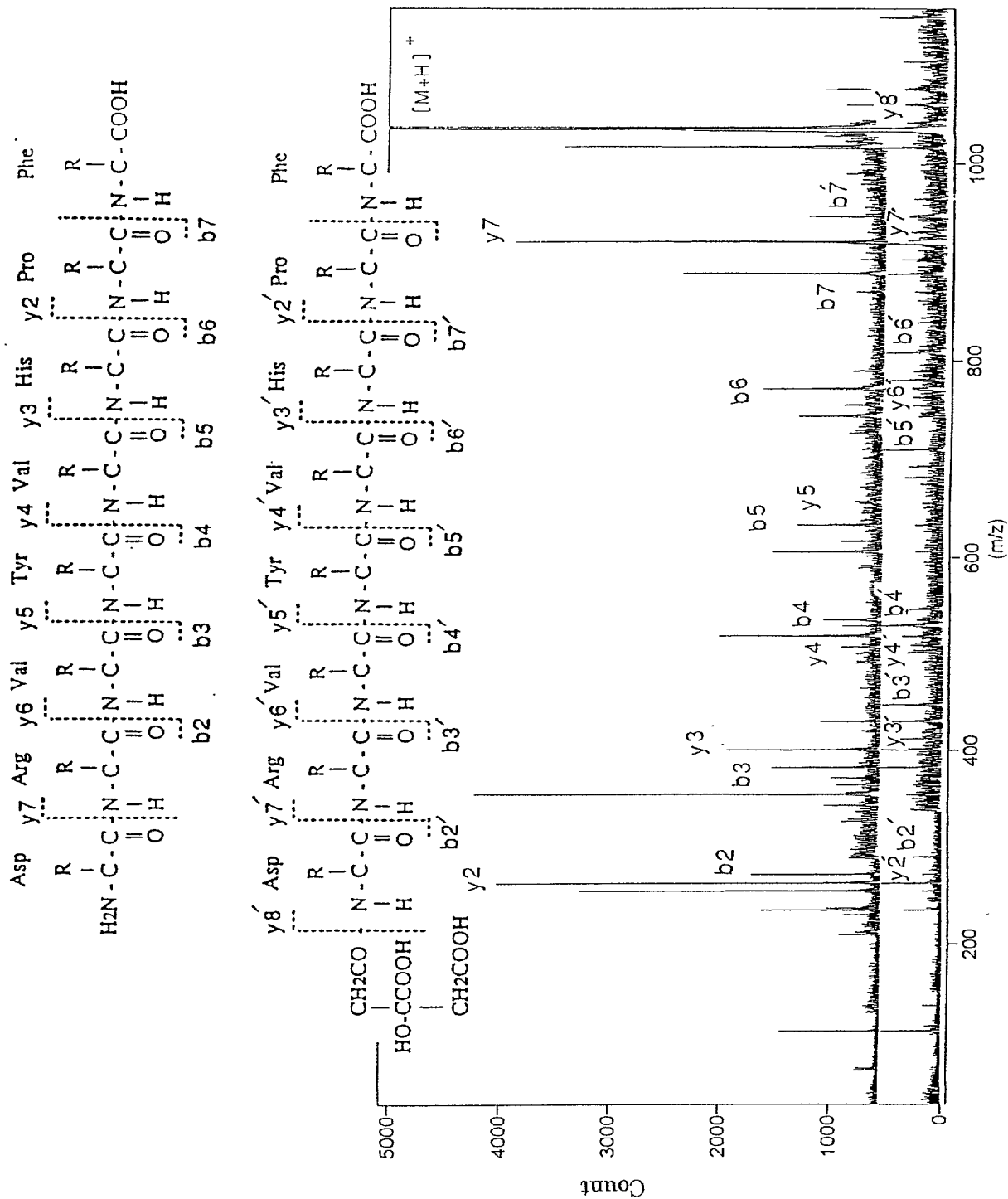
1 9. Surfactants manufactured according to the method of  
2 claim 8.

1 10. Surfactants as set forth in claim 9, containing  
2 compounds in which the N-terminals of amino acids or amino  
3 acid condensates are acid-amide bound with carboxylic acids.

# ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to a method of manufacturing compoundable carboxylic acid and amino acid or amino acid condensate reactants by an extremely simple method that does not use substances toxic to human beings, as well as to carboxylic acid and amino acid or amino acid condensate reactants manufactured according to the method. In the present invention, carboxylic acid and amino acid or amino acid condensate reactants are manufactured by mixing carboxylic acids and amino acids or amino acid condensates under an aqueous system and heating to 100° C or more, less than 180° C without vaporizing the water away.

Fig. 1





Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

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Japanese Language Declaration

日本語宣誓書

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CARBOXYLIC ACID AND AMINO ACID OR  
AMINO ACID CONDENSATE REACTANTS AND  
MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_  
as United States Application  
Number or PCT International  
Application Number \_\_\_\_\_  
and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_  
(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a) - (d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

# Japanese Language Declaration (日本語宣誓書)

Prior foreign applications  
先の外国出願

Priority claimed  
優先権の主張

(Number)  
(番号)

(Country)  
(国名)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(出願の年月日)

☐

Yes  
あり

☐

No  
なし

(Number)  
(番号)

(Country)  
(国名)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(出願の年月日)

☐

Yes  
あり

☐

No  
なし

(Number)  
(番号)

(Country)  
(国名)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(出願の年月日)

☐

Yes  
あり

☐

No  
なし

私は、第35編米国法典119条(e)項に基づいて下記の米国特許出願規定に記載された権利をここに主張致します。

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)  
(出願日)

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)  
(出願日)

私は、下記の米国法典第35編第120条に基づいて、下記の米国特許出願に記載された権利、または米国を指定している特許協力条約365条(c)に基づく権利をここに主張します。また、本出願の各請求範囲の内容が米国法典第35編112条第1項又は特許協力条約で規定された方法で先行する米国特許出願に開示されていない限り、その先行米国出願書提出日以降で本出願書の日本国内または特許協力条約国際提出日までの期間中に入手された、連邦規則法典第37編1条56項で定義された特許資格の有無に関する重要な情報について開示義務があることを認識しています。

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PCT/JP98/02418  
(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

June 1, 1998  
(Filing Date)  
(出願日)

Pending  
(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)  
(現況: 特許許可済み、係属中、放棄済み)

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Filing Date)  
(出願日)

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)  
(現況: 特許許可済み、係属中、放棄済み)

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

# Japanese Language Declaration (日本語宣言書)

委任状： 私は下記の発明者として、本出願に関する一切の手続きを米国特許商標局に対して遂行する弁理士または代理人として、下記の者を指名致します。(弁護士、または代理人の指名及び登録番号を明記のこと)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith (list name and registration number)

David Tarnoff, Registration No. 32,383  
John C. Robbins, Registration No. 34,706  
James W. Judge, Registration No. 42,701  
Yoshio Miyagawa, Registration No. 43,393

書類送付先：

Send Correspondence to:

SHINJYU An Intellectual Property Firm  
c/o SHINJYU GLOBAL IP COUNSELORS,  
LLP  
1233 Twentieth Street, N.W. Suite 700  
Washington, D.C. 20036

直接電話連絡先：(名前及び電話番号)

Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number)

SHINJYU An Intellectual Property Firm  
c/o SHINJYU GLOBAL IP COUNSELORS,  
LLP  
(202) 293-0444

唯一または第一発明者名	Full name of sole or first inventor Taro TAKAHASHI
発明者の署名/日付	Inventor's signature/Date Taro Takahashi / Jan. 12, 2000
住所	Residence c/o FUJII OIL CO., LTD. Tsukuba R & D Center 4-3, Kinunodai, Yawaramura, Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki 300-2497, Japan
国籍	Citizenship Japan
私書箱	Post Office Address same as above

第二共同発明者	Full name of second joint inventor, if any Junko TOBE
第二共同発明者/日付	Second inventor's signature/Date Junko Tobe / Jan. 12, 2000
住所	Residence c/o FUJII OIL CO., LTD. Tsukuba R & D Center 4-3, Kinunodai, Yawaramura, Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki 300-2497, Japan
国籍	Citizenship Japan
私書箱	Post Office Address same as above

(第三以降の共同発明者についても同様に記載し、署名をすること)

(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent joint inventors.)

Japanese Language Declaration  
(日本語宣言書)

第三共同発明者名	Full name of third joint inventor, if any Akihiro NAKAMURA
第三発明者の署名/日付	Third Inventor's signature/Date <i>Akihiro Nakamura / Jan. 11, 2000</i>
住所	Residence c/o FUJI OIL CO., LTD., Hannan Business Operation Complex, 1, Sumiyoshi-cho, Izumisano-shi, Osaka 598-8540, Japan
国籍	Citizenship Japan
私書箱	Post Office Address same as above

第四共同発明者	Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any Ryosuke KIWATA
第四発明者/日付	Fourth inventor's signature/Date <i>Ryosuke Kiwata / Jan. 12, 2000</i>
住所	Residence c/o FUJI OIL CO., LTD. Tsukuba R & D Center 4-3, Kinunodai, Yawaramura, Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki 300-2497, Japan
国籍	Citizenship Japan
私書箱	Post Office Address same as above

第五共同発明者名	Full name of fifth joint inventor, if any Hirokazu MAEDA
第五発明者の署名/日付	Fifth Inventor's signature/Date <i>Jan 11, 2000</i> <i>Hirokazu Maeda / Jan 11, 2000</i>
住所	Residence c/o FUJI OIL CO., LTD., Hannan Business Operation Complex, 1, Sumiyoshi-cho, Izumisano-shi, Osaka 598-8540, Japan
国籍	Citizenship Japan
私書箱	Post Office Address same as above

第六共同発明者	Full name of sixth joint inventor, if any
第六共同発明者/日付	Sixth inventor's signature/Date
住所	Residence
国籍	Citizenship
私書箱	Post Office Address